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the informing spirit of Hellenism; they meant, as Pater has expressed it, a "conscious initiation".

I have not come among you to lament the decline of Greek studies in this land of ours that needs them so much. Others bewail, expostulate, beseech. My purpose is different. I say to the teachers of Latin up and down in the land, that, as a matter of fact and not as a matter of sentiment, you have an unique opportunity. The world is not in revolt against the Greek *spirit*. There will yet come another *magnus annus* when, as twice already since men rose out of the darkness of the Middle Ages, there will be felt a deeper need of the enlightening and clarifying agencies that lie in Greek literature as in no other literature.

Meantime, you teachers of Latin, you have put upon your shoulders the increasing responsibility of expounding ancient thought and ancient life, not merely Latin thought and Latin life. For, as I said at the start, ancient literature, for the purpose for which it has any value, is a unit. Greek thought, Latin thought is not atomistic. You teachers of Latin have the task, and the delight, of interpreting the fair things of the Greek spirit through Roman literature which is pervaded in so large a degree by that spirit. To you is intrusted, in no small measure, the responsibility of preserving for this generation at least of American boys and girls (and most of you have only one generation to work with), the responsibility of preserving some sense of the fact that the Vergil and the Ovid you teach have taken to themselves the heritage of the world of a happy breed of men, who possessed the creative faculty in a superlative degree, and who were pervaded by a great love of beauty and ordered intelligence, and by the passion for truth. Without this heritage the warp and woof of the fabric of your instruction had never been, Herbert Spencer to the contrary notwithstanding. Captive Greece *ipsius victoriae victor* gave the breath of life to Roman literature. Your instruction should give life to that fact.

There are, I am told, not a few teachers of Latin, who, through mistaken counsel, meanness of early opportunity, or later self-satisfying acquiescence in a lower ideal, are ignorant even of the small amount of Greek necessary to read Homer with profit and delight. Let such teachers reflect on the words of Erasmus, one of the greatest Latin scholars: *Nam hoc unum expertus video, nullis in literis nos esse aliquid sine Graecitate. Aliud enim est conicere, aliud iudicare, aliud tuis, aliud alienis oculis credere.* Or again: *Verum Graece te scire, mi Batte, percipio . . . quod sine his literas Latinas mancas esse video.* Or yet again: *Quid hoc ad Graecas literas, sine quibus caeca est omnis eruditio?*

Every college, either corporately or through its professors, commits a grave offense against good

morals in education, whenever it recommends as a teacher of Latin any one who knows no Greek; and every school in so far weakens its effectiveness as it accepts any one thus mutilated intellectually for the purpose he is to serve. I say this cognizant, of course, of the fact that this or that teacher of Latin may *per se* be a so-called 'better teacher' than the other man. But this is not the point. The point is that, in so far as he knows Greek, he would be a *better* teacher of Latin.

The remedy for the untoward situation that exists is, of course, simple enough; but in the chaos of our educational ideals a return to a parity of acceptance of Greek with Latin is not a present possibility. Nor have I been directly discussing at all the question of the course of study of the ordinary student. I am concerned only with the existing situation in certain educational institutions as regards those who are, or would be, *teachers* of one ancient language to the prejudice of the other.

Plutarch, in his curious essay entitled, Why the Oracles cease to give answers, relates the story that a mysterious voice was heard off the Isles of Paxi calling to Thamus, an Egyptian passenger on board a ship bound for Italy, and that it bade him deliver its message when he arrived at Palodes. Thamus, for his part, was determined, if the wind permitted, to sail by the place without saying a word; but, if the wind fell and there ensued a calm, to speak and cry aloud as he was able what he was directed. When he was come to Palodes, there was no wind stirring, and the sea was as smooth as glass. Whereupon Thamus, standing on the deck, with his face toward the land, uttered in a loud voice his message, saying, "the great Pan is dead" (*ὁ μέγας Πάν τέθνηκε*). Let us take care lest we have to say: "Yes, and we killed our Pan in our own day".

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HERBERT WEIR SMYTH.

REVIEWS

The Sea-Kings of Crete. By Rev. James Baikie, F. R. A. S. With 32 Full-Page Illustrations from Photographs. London: Adam and Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Co. (1910). \$2.00.

No tale of adventure is more thrilling than one dealing with hidden treasure, whether it be that buried on a Treasure Island of Robert Louis Stevenson or palaces and whole cities of the ancient world, covered by their own ruins. The title of Mr. Baikie's book is slightly misleading. The contents deal less with personalities than with an entire civilization in all its manifestations. But this is a pardonable fault. For the alluring title introduces us to page after page of brilliant narrative and description, beginning with the heroes of legend and carrying us through the pages of Homer to the actual, surviving monuments of the Mycenaean and Minoan Ages, and ending with a clear, comprehensive survey of the

culture of that brilliant epoch. Originality is not attempted, the author's sole object being to present to the unprofessional reader a clear and interesting account of the results of excavations in Crete. Even for the specialist, however, this is a valuable summary. Balance and judicious selection of material are seen throughout. The reader's mind is prepared at the start by the suggestive legends and an account of Dr. Schliemann's romantic life—so properly included—for just such discoveries as those at Knossos, Phaestos, and other Cretan sites. The author's vivid narration of the gradual uncovering of the palace at Knossos gains its particular charm from his method of bringing us close to the excavator in his work, letting us follow this year by year, and quoting freely the excavator's own inspired words to give the brilliant coloring of fresco and of vase as first seen after their burial over 3000 years ago. The fact that this was an easier form of compilation does not detract from the fascination of the story; and it is employed successfully throughout the work.

In his chapter on the relations between Crete and Egypt the author seems particularly at home. The material here gathered, with its elaborate presentation of the theory that the Philistines of the Bible were Minoans from Crete, is perhaps the most valuable portion of the book.

The overthrow of the Minoan Empire is attributed to "its own children, the descendants of men whom Knossos herself had sent forth to hold her mainland colonies". In treating of the other great problems attaching to prehistoric Greece his attitude is expository rather than controversial. It is unnecessary to burden such a book with manifold theories. And usually the stand is conservative and safe.

Repetition is the chief fault of the book. It is quite unnecessary, when mentioning the Vaphio cups, three successive times to compare them favorably with the work of Renaissance goldsmiths, using on each occasion nearly the same words (pp. 51, 109, 123). Similarly, the Dorian invasion is twice qualified by "or whatever inrush of wild northern tribes the Greeks may have called by that general title" (pp. 33, 62). Clearness is gained in the survey of the concluding chapters by the repetition. But without sacrificing clearness, through varied expression and less detailed description, much of this could have been avoided.

The thirty-two plates, each containing in some instances two photographic illustrations, are excellent for the most part. A wider field might have been covered by omitting a few of the pictures of the large jars of the palace magazines. But most of them are well-selected. Reference, however, is rendered difficult not only by their distribution according to the publisher's wishes rather than following the text but also by the author's unfortunate habit of withholding the plate-number until his description

of the object is completed. Yet, the mere presence of these in a book of moderate cost at once sets The Sea-Kings of Crete above such valuable but unillustrated works as *The Discoveries in Crete*, by R. M. Burrows, and *Crete, the Forerunner of Greece*, by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hawes. Anyone familiar with Mosso's *The Palaces of Crete* will admit that, however superior its illustrations, it has no value otherwise. Mr. Baikie's work possesses both charm and substance. Nowhere else certainly in English can there be found so comprehensive, up-to-date, and well-written a survey of the results of the last ten years of exploration in Crete. All teachers of Greek and Ancient History should own it and it cannot fail to fascinate everyone possessed of a fondness for romance and adventure.

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KENDALL K. SMITH.

The *Evening Telegram*, New York City, for January 9 last, contains two interesting illustrations of a model of a Roman house, built by students of Normal College, New York City, under the direction of Miss H. H. Tanzer, an Instructor in Latin in the College. The students of Normal College believe that no other school or college in this country possesses a model of a Roman house built entirely by its students. The students of the College are working also on a model of a Roman camp and on a model of Pliny's villa.

The Roman house is regarded by the students as their best work. It was designed and built by twelve young women students in the college, and as it was done after the regular class recitations had been completed, they received no academic credit for it. It took almost a year to complete the work, as the students devoted to it only a few hours each Friday afternoon.

The views show the house as seen from the front and as seen from the rear, where the garden is. The house of Pansa at Pompeii was used as a model. The model seems to measure eight feet by ten.

RECENT BOOKS

Cicero's Letters. Selected and edited by Ernest Riess. New York: The Macmillan Co. 12 mo., \$75.

Tacitus, Histories. Books I and II. Edited by Frank Gardner Moore. New York: The Macmillan Co. 16 mo., \$60.

Live Issues in Classical Studies. By Karl P. Harrington. Boston: Ginn & Co., \$75.

A Latin Grammar. By Henry Edwin Burton. 12 mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 90 cents.

The Essentials of Latin Syntax. An Outline of the Ordinary Prose Constructions, Together with Exercises in Composition Based on Caesar and Livy. By Dr. Charles Christopher Mierow. New York: Ginn & Co. Pp. 98. 90 cents.

Geschichte der römischen Literatur. Von W. S. Teuffel. Sechste Auflage, neu bearbeitet von Wilhelm Kroll und Franz Skutsch. Zweiter Band, Die Literatur von 31 vor Chr. bis 96 nach Chr. Leipzig: Teubner, 1910. Pp. 6 + 348. M. 6.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated into English Hexameter Verse by Prentiss Cummings. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pp. xlv + 529. \$3 net.